

United States District Court
District of South Carolina

Steve Lester # 075259;)	C/A No. 4:06-1035-HFF-TER
)	
Petitioner;)	
)	
vs.)	Report and Recommendation
)	
State of South Carolina; and the Attorney General of the)	
State of South Carolina;)	
)	
Respondents.)	
<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/>)	

The Petitioner, Steve Lester (hereafter, the “Petitioner”), is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* under Title 28 United States Code Section 2254. By definition, the relief which Petitioner seeks must be based upon a finding that he is being illegally detained in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States. 28 U.S.C. §2241(b)(3). Pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(B), and Local Rule 73.02(B)(2)(c), D.S.C., the undersigned is authorized to review such petitions for relief and submit findings and recommendations to the District Court.

BACKGROUND

Petitioner is incarcerated at Perry Correctional Institution in Pelzer, South Carolina, serving a sentence of life imprisonment imposed upon multiple convictions before the Greenville County Court of General Sessions on May 10, 1975. According to the petition, he entered guilty pleas to charges of murder in commission of armed robbery, robbery, grand larceny and armed grand larceny. See State v. Lester, 1975-GS-23-0427, 1975-GS-23-0429 and 1975-GS-23-0430. Petitioner complains of ineffective representation at trial and violation of a plea bargain

agreement. [Docket Entry #1-1, pp. 4-6.] In a supplemental paper filed on April 28, 2006, he alleges manipulation by his attorney and false representations regarding credit for time served.[Docket Entry #6-1.]

PRO SE PETITION

Petitioner is a *pro se* litigant, and thus his pleadings are accorded liberal construction. Hughes v. Rowe, 449 U.S. 5 (1980); Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S.97 (1976); Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972); Loe v. Armistead, 582 F. 2d 1291 (4th Cir. 1978); Gordon v. Leeke, 574 F. 2d 1147 (4th 1978). *Pro se* pleadings are held to a less stringent standard than those drafted by attorneys. Even under this less stringent standard, however, a *pro se* petition is still subject to summary dismissal. The mandated liberal construction means only that if the court can reasonably read the pleadings to state a valid claim on which the plaintiff could prevail, it should do so. Barnett v. Hargett, 174 F.3d 1128 (10th Cir. 1999). A court may not construct the plaintiff's legal arguments for him. Small v. Endicott, 998 F.2d 411 (7th Cir. 1993). Nor should a court "conjure up questions never squarely presented." Beaudett v. City of Hampton, 775 F.2d 1274, 1278 (4th Cir. 1985).

A careful review has been made of the *pro se* petition pursuant to this standard and the procedural provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915 and the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. The review has been conducted in light of the following precedents: Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25 (1992); Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 324-325 (1989); Nasim v. Warden Maryland House of Correction, 64 F.3d 951 (4th Cir. 1995)(*en banc*); Todd v. Baskerville, 712 F.2d 70 (4th Cir. 1983); and Boyce v. Alizaduh, 595 F.2d 948 (4th Cir. 1979).

PRIOR PETITIONS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2254

The present petition is the fourth filed in this Court by Petitioner with respect to his conviction. His first case commenced on September 3, 1999. It was dismissed in this Court as untimely under the statute of limitations adopted in the Anti-Terror and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA), 28 U.S.C. 2244(d) . The Honorable Terry L. Wooten, United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina – then a Magistrate Judge of this Court – filed a Report on July 20, 2000, explaining the AEDPA time bar and also recommending summary judgment for the respondents based on procedural bar. This Court granted summary judgment to the respondents. Petitioner appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit which dismissed the appeal in an unpublished opinion that also discussed the AEDPA time bar in detail. See Lester v. South Carolina, 4:99-3122-CSH-TLW (D.S.C. 1999), *aff'd* 57 Fed. Appx. 156 (4th Cir. 2003).

Petitioner's second § 2254 petition, filed on January 9, 2003, was dismissed as successive. Petitioner's appeal was rejected by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. The unpublished opinion noted that Petitioner had failed to obtain pre-filing authorization (PFA) before filing his second § 2254 petition. This Court, therefore, lacked jurisdiction to consider the second petition without PFA. In a footnote, the Fourth Circuit also concluded that the first petition, described above, had in fact been denied with prejudice. See Lester v. South Carolina, 4:03-0015-RBH-TER (D.S.C. 2003), *aff'd* 122 Fed. Appx. 59, 60 (4th Cir. 2005). A third action seeking *habeas corpus* relief was commenced on November 4, 2003, and dismissed on February 25, 2004, because Petitioner failed to bring his action into "proper form." See Lester v. South Carolina, 4:03-3639-HFF-TER (D.S.C.).

This Court may take judicial notice of the prior petitions. Colonial Penn Ins. Co. v. Coil,

887 F.2d 1236, 1239 (4th Cir. 1989); Shop v. Bell & Howell, 872 F.2d 1178, 1182, 1989 (4th Cir. 1989); Days v. Bounds, 509 F. 2d 66 (4th Cir. 1975); Mann v. Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co., 209 F.2d 570, 572 (4th Cir. 1954).

The present petition repeats the claims of the most recent § 2254 petition. Some of Petitioner's documents bear civil action numbers from the Greenville County Court of Common Pleas (2002-CP-23-0779 and 2004-CP-23-0779). [Docket Entry #1-1, pp. 7-9.] These documents bear no filing information from the state court, however. Even if Petitioner is presently pursuing collateral attacks in state court, this Court lacks jurisdiction of his current § 2554 action.

In order for this Court to entertain the current petition, Petitioner must seek and obtain PFA from the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3). See In re: Williams, 364 F. 3d 235 (4th Cir. 2004); In re: Williams, 330 F. 3d 277 (4th Cir. 2003); In re: Fowlkes, 326 F. 3d 542 (4th Cir. 2003).

Accordingly, it is recommended that the above-captioned case be dismissed without prejudice and without requiring the respondents to file a return. See Allen v. Perini, 424 F.2d 134, 141 (6th Cir. 1970)(federal district courts have duty to screen habeas corpus petitions and eliminate burden placed on respondents caused by ordering an unnecessary answer or return). The petitioner's attention is directed to the notice on the next page.

Respectfully Submitted,

s/Thomas E. Rogers, III

Thomas E. Rogers, III
United States Magistrate Judge

June 12, 2006
Florence, South Carolina

**Notice of Right to File Objections to Magistrate Judge's "Report and Recommendation"
& The Serious Consequences of a Failure to Do So**

The parties are hereby notified that any objections to the attached Report and Recommendation (or Order and Recommendation) must be filed within **ten (10) days** of the date of its filing. 28 U.S.C. § 636 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). The time calculation of this ten-day period excludes weekends and holidays and provides for an additional three days for filing by mail. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6. Based thereon, this Report and Recommendation, any objections thereto, and the case file will be **delivered to a United States District Judge** fourteen (14) days after this Report and Recommendation is filed. Advance Coating Technology, Inc. v. LEP Chemical, Ltd., 142 F.R.D. 91, 94 & n. 3, 1992 U.S. Dist. LEXIS® 6243 (S.D.N.Y. 1992). A magistrate judge makes only a recommendation, and the authority to make a final determination in this case rests with the United States District Judge. See Mathews v. Weber, 423 U.S. 261, 270-271 (1976); and Estrada v. Witkowski, 816 F. Supp. 408, 410, 1993 U.S. Dist. LEXIS® 3411 (D.S.C. 1993).

During the ten-day period, but not thereafter, a party must file with the Clerk of Court specific, written objections to the Report and Recommendation, if he or she wishes the United States District Judge to consider any objections. **Any written objections must specifically identify the portions of the Report and Recommendation to which objections are made and the basis for such objections.** See Keeler v. Pea, 782 F. Supp. 42, 43-44, 1992 U.S. Dist. LEXIS® 8250 (D.S.C. 1992); and Oliverson v. West Valley City, 875 F. Supp. 1465, 1467, 1995 U.S. Dist. LEXIS® 776 (D.Utah 1995). Failure to file specific, written objections shall constitute a waiver of a party's right to further judicial review, including appellate review, if the recommendation is accepted by the United States District Judge. See United States v. Schronce, 727 F.2d 91, 94 & n. 4 (4th Cir.), cert. denied, Schronce v. United States, 467 U.S. 1208 (1984); and Wright v. Collins, 766 F.2d 841, 845-847 & nn. 1-3 (4th Cir. 1985). Moreover, if a party files specific objections to a portion of a magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation, but does not file specific objections to other portions of the Report and Recommendation, that party waives appellate review of the portions of the magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation to which he or she did not object. In other words, a party's failure to object to one issue in a magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation precludes that party from subsequently raising that issue on appeal, even if objections are filed on other issues. Howard v. Secretary of HHS, 932 F.2d 505, 508-509, 1991 U.S. App. LEXIS® 8487 (6th Cir. 1991). See also Praylow v. Martin, 761 F.2d 179, 180 n. 1 (4th Cir.) (party precluded from raising on appeal factual issue to which it did not object in the district court), cert. denied, 474 U.S. 1009 (1985). In Howard, supra, the Court stated that general, non-specific objections are not sufficient:

A general objection to the entirety of the [magistrate judge's] report has the same effects as would a failure to object. The district court's attention is not focused on any specific issues for review, thereby making the initial reference to the [magistrate judge] useless. * * * This duplication of time and effort wastes judicial resources rather than saving them, and runs contrary to the purposes of the Magistrates Act. * * * We would hardly countenance an appellant's brief simply objecting to the district court's determination without explaining the source of the error.

Accord Lockert v. Faulkner, 843 F.2d 1015, 1017-1019 (7th Cir. 1988), where the Court held that the appellant, who proceeded pro se in the district court, was barred from raising issues on appeal that he did not specifically raise in his objections to the district court:

Just as a complaint stating only 'I complain' states no claim, an objection stating only 'I object' preserves no issue for review. * * * A district judge should not have to guess what arguments an objecting party depends on when reviewing a [magistrate judge's] report.

See also Branch v. Martin, 886 F.2d 1043, 1046, 1989 U.S. App. LEXIS® 15,084 (8th Cir. 1989) ("no de novo review if objections are untimely or general"), which involved a pro se litigant; and Goney v. Clark, 749 F.2d 5, 7 n. 1 (3rd Cir. 1984) ("plaintiff's objections lacked the specificity to trigger de novo review").

This notice, hereby, appraises the parties of the consequences of a failure to file specific, written objections. See Wright v. Collins, supra; and Small v. Secretary of HHS, 892 F.2d 15, 16, 1989 U.S. App. LEXIS® 19,302 (2nd Cir. 1989). Filing by mail pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5 may be accomplished by mailing objections addressed as follows:

Larry W. Propes, Clerk
United States District Court
Post Office Box 2317
Florence, South Carolina 29503